The People's Advocate.

J. W. CROMWELL, Editor. PRINCIPLES---NOT MEN; BUT MEN AS THE REPRESENTATIVES OF PRINCIPLES. T. B. PINN, Publisher and Business Manager.

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With the Robins.

Sing, robin, in the apple tree,
Sing loud your happiest strain,
My lover has come back to me,
And will not roam again.

He left me when the summer's light
Lay over all the land,
And only said, "Sweet love, good night,"
And fondly kiss'd my hand.

He did not come when morning came,
And days and weeks went by,
And though I fondly call'd his name,
There came back no reply;
But, when the earth was white with snow,
And winter winds blew chill,
A letter from afar did show
He was my lover still.

When the first violet came out
To see if spring were come,
And bluebirds made a merry rout
About my quiet home,
I said, when robins sing, I know
His face I sure will see;
This morning you your red breast show,
And he is here with me.

THE MAN-EATER.

"Sorry for you, Mr. Edwards, but there's no help for it," said the staff officer in charge. "Here is the lieutenant-governor's dispatch—read it, if you like—conveying peremptory orders from Calcutta, in compliance with the desire of the India office, to stop the works. It is a hard case, I admit, but I have no option. I am to pay up your salary to the date of legal notice, and that is all."

I, Raymond Edwards, was then a surveyor employed in laying out the Raneepore branch of the Carnatic and Malabar railway, and the sudden decision of my superiors came upon me with all the startling suddenness of a death blow. Poor, and encumbered with a sick wife and a child, I could not hope to reach the nearest presidency town, Bombay, on the meager traveling allowance to which I was entitled. We therefore lingered on, in our hired bungalow, built on one of the lower spurs of the western Ghauts, awaiting the result of an urgent appeal for temporary aid, which I had addressed to a friend, then in high military command in central India.

Time passed on; the works were suspended, the arrears paid up, the laborers dismissed, and yet perforce we remained residents of the unhealthy station of Chota Mahal, the primeval forests stretching on one side to our very doors, while on the other soared aloft the peaks of the mountain range, rising, a giant wall, between us and more civilized regions.

How often did I upbraid myself for the folly which had induced me, on the strength of a mere temporary engagement, to bring my delicate wife and the boy into a district so unfavorable, now that the cold season was at an end, to health. But hopes had been held out to me of a far better post at Oodeynuggur, and Ernestine had made light of the risks and hardships of the Mofussil.

Now I was poor, and unemployed, and the small hoard of rupees was lessening fast, for Ernestine required comforts that it was hard to provide in that out-of-the-way corner of western India. Little Arthur was well as yet, but the sickly heats of a tropical summer were coming on, and—"News, but not good, Edwards," said the kind hearted doctor, as he came in to pay his daily visit to my ailing wife. "This post brought me a letter from my brother at Jhansi. General Morris, your friend, you know, has started, on sick leave, for England. I am afraid your letter will have to follow him to Cheltenham."

This was bad news, indeed. Months must elapse before I could receive a reply. The good natured doctor, and the other minor officials, were needy men, and unable to lend me the wherewithal to"—

"Sahib, another death!" reported a passing policeman, lifting his hand, in salute, to his turban, as he passed my door. "This time, it was a decent man, a shroff from the bazaar, that the man-eater pounced on. That makes nine-and-twenty deaths that the cunning brute—accursed be his sire and grandmother!—has to answer for. And the reward is to be raised, our lord the magistrate says, to fifteen hundred rupees; not that any one is likely to venture in upon that four footed fiend. On Monday last he killed the sixth ferryman at Nagal Jat."

The animal of which the policeman spoke was a famous man-eating tiger that had for months been the terror of the neighborhood, and that haunted the outskirts of the village, carrying off now a herdboy, now a girl filling her brass water pitcher beside the tank, and especially molesting the solitary boatman who plied at the Nagal Jat ferry, no fewer than six of these poor fellows having perished in the course of ten weeks through the malice of the man-eater, whose den was believed to be among the caverned rocks near the river. Extra rewards, besides the usual head money granted, had been offered by the government for the destruction of the beast, but he was too wary to be trapped or poisoned, while the native shikarries did not care to risk their skins on such an errand as tracking the enemy to his lair.

But fifteen hundred rupees! That hundred and fifty pounds meant much to a man in my case—meant Ernestine's safe removal to the breezy seacoast near Bombay, where comfort and change and medical skill would bring back the hue of health to her pale cheek, and escape for little Arthur from a climate unfit for European children. It was a desperate venture, but still the idea of it took hold of my mind, and I resolved to stand the hazard.

There were not, in that station, sportsmen provided with the necessary outfit for tiger hunting, but, had there been, the country was too rough for the use of elephants and beaters, and craft for craft could alone obtain an advantage over the skulking man-eater. Telling Ernestine that I was obliged to absent myself on business, and might not return until late, I left her under the care of her ayah, and set off for the ferry of Nagal Jat. A wild spot it was, amid huge trees and tall grass and bushes, and jutting rocks that overhung the river, where stood the ferryman's lonely cottage. Six of his predecessors had fallen victims to the tiger, and I found the new occupant of the post in somewhat low spirits, but resigned, with the strange fatalism of Orientals, to die, "if it were so written." I could talk fluently in the vernacular, and easily, by the means of a rupee or two and a little persuasion, brought the man to agree to what I proposed.

An hour before sundown there arrived a party of native travelers to be ferried across, all of them with faces blanched by dread of the terrible foe that might take toll of their numbers, and all of them shouting and singing, and clattering their swords and clubs, or beating on gourds and drums, to scare away the monster. With this noisy company I crossed the river, and, when they had departed on their route, prepared to return, alone.

I well remembered that the ferrymen who had been killed by the man-eater had always been assailed on their way homeward from the river bank to the hut where they dwelt. On this fact I had based my simple strategy. Just before sunset, at the hour most propitious for a tiger's attack, I stepped alone into the heavy boat, and, leaving its owner on the bank, grasped the rude oars and rowed hastily toward the other shore. I knew too well the habits of man-eating tigers to be, on this occasion, in European garb. Had I worn my customary attire, it is probable that I might have passed close by the ambush of the striped foe untouched, for a man-eater excels the fox in suspicious caution.

I wore, now, the scanty attire of a native of low rank, and had even taken the precaution to daub my neck and shoulders with the red ocherous clay from the river, lest my white skin should awaken doubts in the mind of the lurking brute. On landing, I made fast the boat, and, selecting the narrowest and least trodden of the paths that led through the bushes and tall jungle grass, advanced with leisurely step toward the hut. As I did so, I passed my hand within the broad cotton girdle that I wore, and beneath which were concealed my weapons—a large-sized Colt's revolver and a heavy hunting knife. The pistol was cocked and ready for instant use. In such a case as this all depended on the judicious employment of moments.

I had not proceeded far before I felt, as by a curious sort of instinct, that I was not the only occupant of the jungle. I could hear nothing. The velvet feet that regulated their pace by mine were noiseless, nor was there any sound of rustling, though the high grass, which rose above the level of a man's head, waved and bent to the left. I glanced aside, but could see nothing; yet I divined, as plainly as if my vision had been preternaturally sharpened, that I had been both seen and scented, and that the man-eater was pursuing a parallel course to mine, watching me as if it had been a cat in stealthy chase of a mouse. My heart throbbed wildly, but the memory of Ernestine's pallid face and wistful eyes arose to give me courage. It was too late now to flinch. I must do or die.

All this time my mind was quite clear and my train of reasoning lucid enough. I had only once before shared in hunting a tiger; but I knew their habits by report, and was careful to keep moving at an even pace, knowing that to run or to halt would be alike certain to precipitate the attack. At length I saw before me an open space where the grass had been mown, probably to feed the goats of the ferrymen, whose thatched roof I could see between the peepul trees. The time for action had come. The grass and boughs to the left were trembling under some pressure. I made one step forth from the screen of tangled vegetation, stood motionless, listening, for an instant, and then fell forward on my hands and knees upon the turf.

Quick as I was, I was but just in time. There was a low hoarse roar, and over my head flew, as if propelled by a catapult, a huge dark shape. The man-eater had made his spring and missed his stroke. Had I chose, having won this first point in the game, to act a passive part and play for safety, I could probably have come uninjured out of the affray. An unwounded tiger, and especially the cruel and cowardly brute that has acquired a propensity for human flesh, is almost sure to slink off abashed after a failure so signal. This, however, was not in my plan; and, before the baffled tiger could gather himself up, I was on my feet, and had fired three shots at close quarters.

Bang! bang! bang! rang out the sharp reports, as the ounce bullets sunk, with a dull thud, into the soft striped hide; but words are too weak to express the rapidity with which the man-eater turned upon me, or the hate and fury that glistened in those terrible green eyes. Again the tiger lowered his head and arched his back for a spring. With all the coolness that I could muster I took aim at the glittering eyes, but almost as I pulled the trigger I was hurled to the earth with a violence that left me breathless and dizzy on the ground, while across me lay the tiger, its handsome head resting on a tuft of moss and wild flowers, and the blood welling fast from wounds in its neck and side. Its weight fairly pinioned down my right arm, and, although the revolver, with two chambers yet loaded, lay within reach, I could not make a motion toward it.

The tiger was dying! Of that there was not much doubt. Even the quick heaving of the striped flank told that my bullets had taken fatal effect. But the great cat of India, like his congener the lion, is tenacious of life, and it might well be that the man-eater, before he died, would sate his vengeance on the prostrate foe who seemed so utterly at his mercy. I was, save for a few bruises and a trifling scratch on one shoulder, unhurt, but—

Heavens! The fierce brute had remembered me at last, for he had lifted his head, and his glowing eyes were fixed, with a malignant gaze, on mine. Slowly, and with an effort that was evidently painful, the creature turned its head toward me, and, with blood mingling with the foam on its whiskered lips, crawled forward. As the weight that pressed on my right arm was partially removed, I struggled, and by a great exertion freed my wrists and got hold of the pistol. Through the fast deepening twilight I could see the fierce eyes approach me, and already I seemed to feel the white fangs close on my bare throat. Almost mechanically I fired. There was a snarling cry, and a convulsive movement of the huge limbs, and I think I must have fainted, for the next thing that I remember is that I was being dragged from beneath the dead tiger. The victory was won.

The carcase of the striped monster, tied to bamboos, was carried, with dances and drum, into Chota Mahal by the overjoyed villagers, and the reward for the destruction of this notorious pest enabled me to remove my wife and child to Bombay, where the former, I am thankful to say, was restored to health. Some benefit may accrue, after all, from an interview with a man-eating tiger.

How to Get Cool.

"Jack in the Pulpit," in *St. Nicholas* for August, tells us how to keep cool during the hot weather, as follows: When the thermometer stands at ninety degrees, my warm young friends, don't fume, nor fuss, nor fan yourselves into a blaze. No. Sit down in some quiet place and think only of cool things. Think of snow; think of ice; think of cold water trickling down your back. Think of holding a live eel in each hand. Imagine yourself under any icy shower bath, or sitting at nightfall on top of an iceberg; then try to shiver. Do all this without once stirring from your position and you'll get cool, or my name's not Jack.

Not So Barbarous as Reported.

In the English House of Commons, Mr. Disraeli stated that a dispatch from Mr. Elliot, the English minister at Constantinople, says the excesses in Bulgaria are deplorable, but the published reports are grossly exaggerated. There has been no wholesale slaughter. Christian inhabitants are volunteering against Servia. The loyalty of the Christians and Mohammedans against Servia is extraordinary.

The Story of Custer's Courtship.

"Custer," the Washington correspondent of the *Inter-Ocean*, writes to that paper an interesting sketch of the late General Custer, with whom he was well acquainted. Concerning the general's courtship and marriage, he says:

I have heard from his lips the story of his courtship, and it was so characteristic of the man, so illustrative of his can't-be-beaten way, that it must be told. During his absence at West Point his family moved from Ohio to Monroe, Michigan, where they now reside, and after one of his campaigns in Virginia the boy general went home on furlough. He was fresh from some of his raids, and he had already captured more flags and prisoners than any officer in the war. There was an ovation for him at his home. The people of Monroe rejoiced in his successes then as they mourn over his fate to-day. But there was one gentle maiden in that town, a Miss Bacon, a daughter of one of his father's neighbors, who had no taste for soldiers, and who rather frowned than smiled upon the gallant young cavalier. As fate would have it, Custer was more attracted by her than by all the other ladies in this new home he was visiting for the first time, and her repulses aggravated him till his obstinacy was aroused, and he determined to conquer this haughty country girl who refused to smile with the rest of womankind upon him. I remember how he described his feelings; how he proceeded in his suit, inquired about and ascertained the characteristics of the lady, and how he resolved to lay a deliberate siege for the occupation of her heart. He called upon her one day, but the servant was instructed to ask that Miss Bacon might be excused. He called again, and caught her at a window unprepared. Here the siege began; her aversion was conquered, and when he went back to the army in Virginia he took her with him as his bride. She rode beside him in all his marches, afterward, in the war. She slept beside him many a night when they bivouacked with no coverlid but the stars; she watched his departure for many a battle. She was the patron saint of the army, and her gentle sympathy and kindness are remembered by thousands of soldiers to-day. At the close of the war she went with him to Texas and accompanied him on several severe campaigns. In 1872 she rode with the regiment from Texas to Fort Lincoln, Dakota, a distance of 2,000 miles. Custer had his faults, but if a wife's pure heart and a character that meets the type of woman's nobility, purity and goodness can encircle in its halo an object loved, Custer can partake of her salvation, for she, if ever woman did, has plenty of grace to spare. Long association with danger, long experience with the privations and annoyances of a frontier life, have sweetened rather than poisoned her disposition, and she was as well prepared as a wife ever could be for the pain she is suffering to-day.

The European Grain Trade.

The *Mark Lane Express*, in its review of the corn trade, says: Wheat promises fairly, both for quantity and quantity. The plant is now strong and healthy. The probable yield will be something over 12,000,000 quarters. Barley continues to look well. The condition of all other cereals is satisfactory. Our market has been unaffected by the war in Turkey, no intervention by other powers appearing probable. Trade has been much depressed owing to the enormous supplies arriving. Nearly 175,000 quarters of foreign wheat have arrived during the past fortnight. Prices have given way two shillings per quarter, and unless the weather or political influence check the decline, it appears unlikely that wheat can maintain even the present depressed values. There is a large trade in Indian corn this year, and the favor which this class of grain has found with the millers has caused the consumption of Russian and American corn to fall off much more than might be imagined. It is not unlikely that the future range of prices will be lower than we have been accustomed to. The number of cargoes of wheat off the coast is fifty-eight. But few sales have transpired. The position of the market is somewhat indefinite, buyers are holding off and holders are not reconciled to the low prices. A decline of fully two shillings per quarter on floating cargoes has, however, taken place during the week. Maize has met with a limited inquiry. The quotations are unaltered. Barley has been steady.

SILVER.—The price of silver threatens the gravest disaster in British India, where the silver rupee is the basis of exchange. The rupee, nominally worth 46.6 cents, gold, is now quoted at 33.8 cents. The effect of such a fall in value, and almost a sudden fall, too, can be imagined.

Diseases of Cattle

The *Pall Mall Gazette* says: The diseases to which cattle are liable unfortunately as a rule baffle the skill of veterinary science, and for this reason alone some anxiety will no doubt be caused by a singular disease called "charbon," which, it is stated, has made its appearance among the cows in the parish of Glantane, county of Cork. Death seems to follow seizure with striking rapidity, one of seven cows attacked on the same day having died in four hours. With the view probably of not wasting the flesh of even a diseased cow, the stomach of the animal was divided into small pieces, which were distributed among some ducks and geese. The result was not satisfactory. The ducks and geese voraciously devoured the feast thus placed before them, and in less than five minutes began to totter about, and then fell down dead. An attempt was made by the veterinary surgeon to bleed the infected animals, but no blood would flow. The blood resembled tar in its color and consistency.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the London *Standard* says: The cattle plague has again appeared in the neighborhood of St. Petersburg. The first case was reported from Tsarskoe Selo a month ago, and on inquiry it was found that the infected animal had been brought from the government of Novgorod by some peasants, who are to be prosecuted for infringing the law by which the sale of cattle is regulated. The most stringent measures have been adopted to prevent the spread of the contagion. A quarantine has been established round the places where diseased animals are known to exist; neither cattle, hay, nor straw is allowed to be taken from the locality, and no cattle can enter the capital without being subjected to rigid inspection. A great many people in St. Petersburg keep cows, and it is the custom to send them every morning to graze in the neighborhood. This is no longer allowed. The cows are to be kept at home, and strict regulations are to be enforced with regard to their food, the cleanliness of the cowhouses, and the sale and slaughter of animals. With a view to assist the police to stop the evil the town council has voted a grant of 3,000 roubles for the disinfection of the cowhouses of the poorer classes.

Log Racing.

On the fourth of July thousands flocked to the river bank, at Manistee, Mich., to see a log race. The contestants were Pat Riley, Billy Williams, Jerry Barrett and Hugh Finan. A log for each one was brought down the river and placed in position near the upper end of the pier. The contestants being properly prepared with spikes in the soles of their boots, and with coats off and polos in their hands, mounted the logs as they were turned loose and allowed to float down stream with the current. The first aggresive movement was made by Billy Williams, who jumped from his log upon Riley's log, and began to turn the log rapidly by the action of his feet. Riley seeing that he must go down leaped into the water and swam ashore. Barrett and Williams then got upon the same log and had a lively contest, which created great excitement on the shore, but neither was thrown from the log. Then Finan and Barrett had a lively tussle, which resulted in Barrett's defeat. This left the match between Williams and Finan, and the result was not long waiting. Finan was cool and deliberate and took the defensive while Williams took the aggressive. The log began to spin around under the rapid action of Williams' feet, and suddenly Finan drove his spiked boots into the log and stopped the spinning of the log and threw Williams into the water. The spectators fairly yelled with excitement at Finan's victory.

Seventeen Year Locusts.

Persons engaged in eastern New York in arboriculture speak of damage to their fruit trees, from a cause not suspected until now. It was observed that numerous branches of pear trees or other choice fruit showed black spots in the bark and afterward died. Within a short time, however, large numbers of the dried skeletons of locusts, or shells, thrown off crab fashion (the insect within finding egress through an opening in its own back), have been found adhering to the trunks of trees. Investigation proves the seventeen year locust to be around boring the limbs of trees as above described, and depositing its eggs. The mischief is then done, and the insect speedily descends to bury itself in the ground, to reappear after a long interval. Boys find much amusement in gathering the cast-off covering of this destructive fly, which resembles the original as closely as a discarded snake skin does its former owner.

How Girls Can Easily Learn to be Housekeepers.

Begin with your own things and your own place. That is what your mother will tell you if you rush to her, enthusiastic with good intentions, and offer to relieve her of half her housekeeping. Don't draw that little bucket of cold water to have it poured back upon your early zeal. Reform your upper bureau draw; relieve your closet pegs of their accumulation of garments out of use a month or two ago. Institute a clear and cheerful order, in the midst of which you can daily move; and learn to keep it. Use yourself to the beautiful—which is the right—disposing of things as you handle them; so that it will be a part of your toilet to dress your room and its arrangements while you dress yourself; leaving the draperies you take off as lightly and artictically hung, or as delicately folded and placed, as the skirts you loop carefully to wear, or the ribbon and lace you put with a soft neatness about your throat. Cherish your instincts of taste and fitness in every little thing that you have about you. Let it grow impossible to you to put down so much as a pinbox where it will disturb the orderly and pleasant grouping upon your dressing table; or to stick your pins in your cushion, even, at all sorts of tipsy and uncomfortable inclinations. This will not make you "fussy"—it is the other thing that does that; the not knowing, except by fidgety experiment, what is harmony and the intangible grace of relation. Once get your knowledge beyond study, and turn it into tact—which is literally having it at your fingers' ends, as I told you—and order will breathe about you, and grace evolve from commonest things, and uses and belongings, wherever you may be; and "putting things to rights" will not be separate task work and trouble, any more than it is in the working of the solar system. It will go on all the time, and with a continual pleasure.

Take upon yourself gradually—for the sake of getting them in hand in like manner, if for no other need—all the cares that belong to your own small territory of home. Get together things for use in these cases. Have your little washcloths and your sponges for bits of cleaning; your furniture brush and your feather duster, and your little broom and your whisk and pan; your bottle of sweet oil and spirits of turpentine, and piece of flannel, to preserve the polish, or restore the gloss, where dark wood grows dim or gets spotted. Find out, by following your surely growing sense of thoroughness and niceness, the best and readiest ways of keeping all fresh about you. Invent your own processes; they will come to you. I shall not lay down rules or a system for you. When you have made yourself wholly mistress of what you can learn and do in your own apartment, so that it is easier and more natural for you to do it than to let it alone—so that you don't count the time it takes any more than that which you have to give to your own bathing and hair-dressing—then you have learned enough to keep a whole house, so far as its cleanly ordering is concerned.—*St. Nicholas for August.*

An Ocean Mystery.

At a place named Bahia Honda, in Chiriqui, near Las Palmas, in Veraguas, a boat was picked up in which were a woman and two children, all of whom were nearly dead from hunger and thirst.

After they had been cared for with alleviatives, the eldest boy became sufficiently collected to explain that his father left Tonosi, in Los Santos, with his wife and the children, some days before they were found, and that the currents carried them away from land; that one night they reached an island where there was light, and that the father, in spite of his feeble state from hunger and thirst, pulled the oars until they reached the shore; that they called out asking for succor, and that some men came out and told them not to approach. The man insisted, and on going ashore and relating his situation, the barbarous fellows fell on him with sticks and beat him to death. They then tumbled the corpse into the boat and pushed it out to sea.

One of the children died from debility and the mother was nearly dead. They hoped to obtain from her the details of the occurrence as soon as she could recover. It is [illegible] what island is re[illegible] Montuo[illegible]

T[illegible] th[illegible] m[illegible] C[illegible]

The People's Advocate.

A WEEKLY JOURNAL DEVOTED TO POLITICS, LITERATURE AND CURRENT EVENTS; PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY AT ALEXANDRIA, VA.

J. W. CROMWELL, Editor.

T. B. PINN, Business Manager.

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FOR PRESIDENT,

Rutherford B. Hayes,

OF OHIO.

For Vice President,

William A. Wheeler,

OF NEW YORK.

Saturday, July 22, 1876.

TILDEN OR HAYES?

The Democracy believe in a rallying cry, at the sound of which their supporters will rush from their dens and retreats for political action. This year it is Reform! With all their enthusiasm for reform they are counting mainly on the Southern vote which is dictated by the white liners and white leaguers and that of New York, Indiana and Connecticut.

The people of the land will not be led away by any such delusive cry raised by such a crafty, adroit, unscrupulous politician as Tilden. They are soberly in earnest in this the Centennial Campaign, and will consider only the real issue as made up by the legislation of the present Democratic Congress composed largely of ex-Confederate soldiers. That issue simply is this—whether the conntry will be safer, be it for reform, honest currency, or civil service, in the hands of the Republican party even with its Babcocks, its McDonalds, its Belknaps, on questions arising out of the War which are likely to be re-opened, or in control of those men and that party who ride into political power over the dead bodies of hundreds of citizens in the South.

Finance, Civil Service, Tariff,—important as they are as distinct isssues in restoring confidence and causing trade to flow in its wanted channels—must yield to that higher question in which the rights and privileges of the citizen are involved.

The people of the whole country, a vast majority of them, will put their feet on any party which in any way seeks by reactionary legislation, or inaction, where action is necessary, to surrender those principles for which there was a Gettysburg, a Vicksburg and an Appomattox.

The Democratic party occupies no enviable position on this question. It has ever sought to place itself against the tide of progress; from 1864 when it declared, under the contributing influence of Samuel J. Tilden, the war was a failure; from 1868 when it threatened to use that same army to break up the Republican Governments in the South which it now shudders to see employed in the interest of an honest vote and an honest count, to the present time when it presents a platform and a candidate which are anything for any place and [illegible]erning Samuel [illegible] reputa[illegible]ry to [illegible] cer[illegible]ned [illegible]e the [illegible]who [illegible] a dash. The second sober thought of the American people will not allow them to be carried away with the short career of this reform(?) candidate whose nomination was principally achieved through the efforts of a man so notrious in politics and social life as John Morrissey. They will be likely to take the whole life and public career of a man rather than that of a short period, as the best guarantee of his honesty, his devotion to pure government and his reformatory principles.

Gov. R. B. Hayes, on the other hand comes not before the people with a short and brilliant career, but with a record of sixteen years in the public service, on the battle field, in the legislative halls of the nation, and in the executive chair of the greatest of our post revolutionary states—with that record no where soiled, stained or darkened. If the people want the results of the war garnered up, GOV. HAYES is the man. He can do this better than Tilden who but a few months before Appomattox declared the war a failure. Do the people want an honest currency, Hayes opposing the repeal of the resumption act until its place is supplied by better, stronger law, can be relied on more than Tilden seconded by Hendricks, whose acceptance of the second place on the ticket is contingent upon the efforts of his party for the unconditional repeal of the same preparatory resumption law.

If the country wants reform, will she get it from the self-sufficient reformer who considers himself alone the representative of what the people are looking for? or will it more naturally come from one whom the people have thrice tried in high executive positions with such satisfaction that his political enemies can say naught against him.

The accession of Rev. J. W. Dungee to the support of Tilden and Hendricks-Reformers is such an event in their campaign and such a *consideration* in Dungee's somewhat monotonous career in Virginia that it has not yet been decided where his labors as canvasser had best be spent—whether in North Carolina corrupting voters, or in Virginia in Republican districts—in Petersburg for instance to impress upon voters the necessity for reform in the administration of government. We suggest, however, that Mr. Dungee be followed up and we know of no one who could do it better than Rev. W. B. Derrick. Rev. Wm. Troy, or J. T. Wilson, could answer just as well; but for Mr. Dungee had better pray not to fall in the hands of Col. Wilson.

OFFICE SEEKING BY COLORED MEN.

It has been suggested that they are discontented. I want them to be discontented like every other class of citizens until they get all that belongs to them politically; but I want them to come forward as men and claim their rights to office and not continue to be represented in the local Legislatures or elsewhere by proxy. I want to see them represent themselves and come forward and exert themselves and demand their rights, and I believe they will. I believe they will vindicate their manhood. They have got the ballot and I want to see them indicate their manhood by representing themselves wherever they can as men. I believe that will develop them.

* * * * *

I am glad they have the votes, and I am rejoiced to see them vindicate their manhood. I tell you that so far as accomplishing the object of this bill is concerned one respectable colored man in either House of Congress who can speak for his race, who can show that they have intellectual capacity and moral worth, is worth more than this bill.' I would invite them to come to Congress. They have got the power to do it.

Sen. Stewart on the Civil Rights Bill.

SENATE COMMITTEE.

The Senate Committee on Mississippi has returned to Washington with evidence showing that the intimidation of colored voters at the last election was even greater than has ever been charged. A large number of witnesess who were called declined to testify having been threatened with assassination in case they told the truth. The Democrats who were summoned failed signally to explain away the statements concerning fraud and violence. We are informed that the testimony of one Republican, and one Democrat from Claiborne county, fully satisfied the Committee that the election in that county was a gigantic fraud. The Democratic witness, although a lawyer, finding he couldn't cope with Boutwell, got mad and let the cat out of the bag. We understand that upon being asked by Senator Boutwell how they proposed to carry Claiborne this fall, the witness threw himself back on his dignity, stuck his fingers in his arm pits and haughtily replied, that they proposed to carry it the same way they did last fall and they didn't give a d—n for all the Investigating Committees that the Senate might send. The Committee was satisfied and didn't think it necessary to hear any more from Claiborne. The Port Gibson *Reveille* should have sent witnesses who would not have so far lost their temper as to tell the truth.—*The New South.*

NASBY.

Mr. Nasby Goes to the St. Louis Convention—He Returns Entirely Satisfied with the Platform and Candidates.

CONFEDRIT X ROADS,
WICH IS IN THE STATE UV KY.,
Joon 29th, 1876.

I hev returned from St. Loois, and mity glad I am to git back to the scene of my fucher labor for the next four months. St. Loois is a hot city, but ex the likker is alluz good there, and ez the Tilden delegates, ez well ez the anti-Tilden ones, hed lots uv money, I made out to get on. Ez they never argood with a delegate without askin him to take suthin, I didn't make up my mind till the very last.

It wuz the most interestin convenshun I ever attended, and I hev bin to em all, sence the one that nominated Martin VanBooren. This wuz the most interestin, becoz it wuz so thoroly devotid to reform, wich alluz is my best holt. Ef I can't be a reformin suthin I am abslootly mizrable.

It gave me noo hopes uv the Republic to see the sperit uv reform that filled the soles uv all the Dimocrisy present, that is, neerly all uv them. Occasionally an anxious-lookin farmer delegate wood remark, "wat shel we do with the currency?" and then John Morrisy wood immejitly shut him up with the remark "D—n the currency—wat we want is reform in the Government."

And when a Noo England bizniz man wood ask, "wat shel we do with the currency?" Boss Kelly wood d—n him for introdsin disturbin elemence into the convenshun. "Wat we want is reform," the Boss wood continyoo, and ef the man did'nt sing small, some of the Bosses' reformers wood go thro him. A great man is Boss Kelly. I don't wonder that the Noo York Dimocrisy love him.

John Morrisey is the most ardent reformer I know uv. He wuz so entirely devoted to it that I saw him stop a game uv faro, at a bank wich he run doorin the convenshun, to argoo with an Injeany delegate, who wuz a losin bootifully, that ef the Dimocrisy didn't git control uv the Noo York custom-house and postoffis, the country was rooined shoor. In the coz of reform he wuz willing to devote all the profits uv his banks at Saratoga and Washington.

Boss Kelly wuz even more urgent for reform than Morrisey. He said that until Tammany got possession of the Government he cood see nothin but rooin ahed. Give him a platform wich pronounced squarely for reform, and he wood feel encurridged to promise a Democratic majority uv 40,000 in the city uv Noo York alone. With the Custom-House and Postoffis in the control uv Tamnny, he cood afford to pay ten thousand repeaters, and give stiddy employment to every shoulder-hitter and brooser in the city. He wood feel justified in charterin a thousand gin-mills, and to make shoor uv the State he wood promise to give any majority in the city that mite be needed. Reform wuz his watchword.

Doolittle wanted reform—he yearned for it. He sed that until a President wuz elected that wood make it possible for him to be Minister to England there wuz no hope uv the Republic. He wuz dispose to yield everything in sich matters ez currency, and tariffs and sich, but it was uv the first importance that the country be properly represented at the Court uv St. James.

The Southern delegates wuz ekally urgent for reform. Wat they felt wuz nessary wuz a complete change. They hed groaned for twelve years under the horrors uv nigger votin, and anything that wood give em releef from that wood satisfy em. Enytthing to git back to the good old idee uv the soopremacy uv the sooperior race, and the redoosin uv the nigger to his normal condishn. One Georgy delegate actooally shed teers over the sufferins he hed endoord. He sobbed audibly wen he remarked that it wuz now ten years last Christmas sence he hed shot a nigger. His shot-gun hung yooselis over his fire place, and there wuz ashes on his hearth. "Give us a Dimocratic administrashen and reform!" he yelled and immejitely accepted the invitashen uv a Tilden delegate to take suhin. None uv em ever refoosed that, from anybody.

The work uv the convenshun wuz well done, and victory must perch upon our banners. There wuz a row among the Noo York delegashen wich threatend at one time to mar its harmony, but it wuz happily settled. There wuz a conference, and the offises wuz divided so ez to satisfy all the reformers. Kelly is to continyoo in possession uv Tammany, Hall and the city, while them ez favored the great and good Tilden will hev control uv the Federal patronage. Ez extraordinary servises will be needed, noo offises will be created, and appointments that naturally wood go to Republikin States will all be given to the doubtful ones. Several reformers who wuzn't satisfied with this arrangement—with promises uv wat wuz to be given em after the election—wuz made so much money in hand, after wich they were ez enthoosiastic for the great reformer ez anybody. I stood out, myself, and got a fair slice, but it did'nt do me any good. Bascom wuz with me, and saw the money paid, and he demanded it uv me, and got it too, on account. There ain't anything so disgustin ez payin old likker bills. That likker is gone, and ain't no good to yoo—it can't warm your bowels agin. Under stimulatin inflooence one kin afford to pay—but to pay this yeer for last yeer's delities wich hev fled forever and can't never be recalled, except in memory, it's disgustin. I never did like to pay for memories—they ain't substanshal.

But I shel hev the postoffis at the Corner shoor, of Tilden is electid, for long afore the time comes, I shall be in debt to Bascom again.

The platform can't help sootin the Dimocrisy uv the entire country, partikelerly when the candidates is taken in account. It is the most flexible platform I ever helpt to construct, and the Dimocrat wich can't stand onto it ain't worth the name. In Ohio and Injeany we shall swear it's soft money—and reform, and pint proudly to Hendricks. In Noo York and the East we shel swear its hard-money—and reform, and pint proudly to Tilden.

Ez I shel hev to stump both seckshuns I hev two speeches, alreddy prepared, one uv wich is hard money and one soft, and the other orators of the party hev fixed theirselves likewise. I wood sejest, now, that ther be no mistakes, that committy be appinted in each place where speech is to be made, to see that the speaker rises sober, and that he gets the right speech started. After the reform speaker hez made his speech to the citizens, uv course he should be allowed to git ez full ez he chooses, but it wood be terrible to hev him git up and make the speech in Hartford Connecticut, that wuz intendid for the latitude uv Terre Haut, Injeany, or to make in Injeanny the hard-money speech wich he shood yoose in Connecticut.

With sich care, and reasonable work, ther can't be any question ez to the result. The Dimocrisy hez bin out to grass so long that they will fite ez men never fought afore, and we shel win. With "Reform!" in our mouths and Post-offlis in our harts, we shel march forred to victory. But we hev got to work for it.

PETROLEUM V. NASBY.

Wich would like to be Postmaster.

P. S.—A serious trouble threatened us at one time in St. Loois. The Mayor uv that city hed fixed upon the nite afore the settin uv the convenshun to make a rade onto the gamlin dens and the houses of ill-repoot in that city. Forchnitly we got wind of it in time to hev it postponed. Hed it been carried out I shudder to think wat wood hev bin the result. Two-thirds uv our Reform delegates wood hev bin gobbled and wood hev bin up afore poleece magistrates in the mornin. Tilden's money had bin distributed that mornin, and the reformers hed cash enuff to justify em in makin a nite uv it, and they wuz a doin uv it. Hed them houses bin raided onto that nite the convenshun wood hev bin oblecged to adjourn for want of a quorum.

P. V. N.

PERSONAL.

Rev. W. H. Hunter, ex-manager of the Book Concern of the A. M. E. Church and ex-publisher of the *Christian Recorder*, has been assigned to a pastoral charge in Boston.

M. M. Lewey, of Gainesville, Fla., passed through here a few days since on a flying visit home, the land of Flowers. He reports Florida all right and good for Hayes and Wheeler by five thousand majority.

Dr. Chas. S. Shadd, after an absence of three years in the Southwest, returns to his native city to visit the the Centennial. His account of political affairs in Mississippi is by no means rose-colored. The only guarantee of Republican success he thinks will be in the presence of U. S. troops there next fall.

J. B. Sener, has written to the *Weekly Bulletin* positively declining to be a Candidate for Congress in the 1st District.

Richmond Advertisements.

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The object of this Company is to accumulate a fund to enable its members to purchase houses, lots and farms, improve lands and remove encumbrances from real estate. This Company will also erect buildings for sale.

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I have taken charge of the house formerly known as the Williams' House. It has been thoroughly refurnished and is now open for the accommodation of the public. It is situated in the business portion of the city and couvenient to all of the railroads, depots and steamboat landings. The bar is supplied with the best liquors, wines, brandies and cigars.

Board and Lodging by the Day or Week, at the Cheapest Rates.

Meals at all hours. Barber shop attached.

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Ice Cream Parlors,

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J. S. FORCE'S CELEBRATED ROCK ICE CREAM will carry three miles in paper. Cream of all flavors and of the best quality will be furnished from one to one thousand quarts. Families, Evening Sociables, Pic-nics, &c., supplied on the most reasonable terms. Also a large stock of Confectionery. Ice Cream Parlors second floor, especially for Ladies.

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Wm. L. Freeman, 1905 K St., N. W. Washington, D. C.
G. W. Alexander, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C.
Rev. J. H. Riddick, Stephenson Depot, Virginia.

WANTED—The address of every colored teacher in the State, whether of public or private schools.

J. W. CROMWELL.

READ THIS.

To every subscriber of the PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE for six months, we will send *free* by return mail, on receipt of $1.00, a photograph of the new LINCOLN MONUMENT, cabinet size, admirably suitable for framing.

This FREEDMEN'S MEMORIAL MONUMENT, in honor of Abraham Lincoln, as a work of art is unsurpassed for beauty and grandeur, and is illustrative of one of the most notable events in modern history. The photograph is a faithful representation of the original. Subscribe to the ADVOCATE for six months and receive this work of art *free*.

SPECIAL.—Family Excursion and Picnic to Glymont, Tuesday, August 1st, 1876, for the benefit of the 15th Street Presbyterian Church. Tickets 75c. Children 40c.

The Steamer Mary Washington will leave her wharf at the foot of Seventh St. promptly at 9 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m. stopping at Alexankria both trips, Full particulars next week.

BRIEFS.

Remember the meeting of the Virginia State Educational State Association, August 15th.

Read MRS. GILBERT'S advertisement. Visitors to Philadelphia in want of *first-class* accomodations can find them at her house.

See what P. H. M. has to say about the CENTENNIAL.

Subscribe to the ADVOCATE. *It will be sent postage paid for fifty cents from now until after the Presidential Election. Twenty-five copies for* $12; 50 *copies* $22.50; 100 *copies for* $40.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

The prospect for the early completion of the Southern Maryland Railroad is very flattering. The completion of the road trom Washington to the confluence of the Potomac River and Chesapeake Bay at Point Lookout is assured by the first of January 1877. Passengers and freight can reach Baltimore and Washington from Norfolk in eight hours against twelve and fourteen by the present river and bay passage. Col. S. S. Smoot, the president of the road is pushing the work with that dauntless and unconquerable energy for which he is noted.

The case of Dr. A. T. Augusta, against the Trustees of Colored Schools for services as lecturer on Anatomy and Pyisiology and which has been in litigation ever since 1873, was decided last week by a jury before Justice W. J. Wilson. Verdict $50 and costs.

The District Republican Central Committee has a Chairman at last. A Hayes and Wheeler Campaign Club is to be organized,—what necessity exists for it we fail to see.

The Centennial Contribution of Massachusetts to the Statuary in the Capitol has been made complete by the erection in the staturay hall of a statue to Samuel Adams, one of the most worthy representatives of the revolutionary epoch. The artist, Miss Annie Whitney, of Mass., seizes for her study of this revolutionary patriot his defiant appearance before Gov. Hutchinson, demanding the immediate withdrawal of the British troops from Boston.

The NASBY LETTERS are written expressly for the Toledo *Blade*. These letters alone in this campaign will be very interesting reading for the reform party of Virginia, and the South—a magnificent lithograph portrait of Hon. R. B. Hayes, our candidate for President, will be presented to every person who subscribes to the *Blade* for three months or more.

Address,
BROWN & MILLER.
Toledo, Ohio.

The Observance of the Centennial at Portsmouth, and Oration by Prof. Langston.

MR. EDITOR:—The great one hundredth Anniversary of American Independence, was duly and somewhat appropriately observed in our section.

In the city, and from the Nation's ships in the harbor we had regular salutes at sun rise and at noon. The shipping in our harbor presented really a grand sight, being as they were literally covered with the insignia of every Nation. This was a noticeable manifestation of America's universal racognition by all Nations.

At night each of Uncle Sam's war horses illuminated the surrounding country with a magnificent and grand display of every description of fire works.

In the country due notice was taken of the day and hour. Meetings were held at various points—where there was speaking, the declaration of Independence was read and other becoming exercises.

The people in the city did nothing noticeable during the day—except the usual gathering around the Court House, where every imaginable eatable was exposed for cash—to the entire satisfaction of the hungry. All the Steamboats, as is customary on this day, went on excursions, but mainly to witness the more elaborate exhibition of fire-works at Fortress Monroe. The great feature of the occasion and the one to which everybody was looking forward and apparently seeming to reserve their energies for, was the demonstration and programme which the Banneker Lyceum had announced for the evening.

At the A. M. E. Church, long before the hour stated, the anxious multitude had assembled. They did well to be on hand because the house was crowded to its utmost capacity.

The time having arrived, Prof. J. M. Langston, in company with the President, and the Banneker Lyceum following in close succession marched up the middle aisle to the platform.

The exercises were opened with music, "*My Country*" sung by a select chair for the occasion, after which the President announced the Rev. E. G. Corprew, who offered a brief and most patriotic prayer. The Declaration of Independence was distinctly read with due respect to all the marks of eloquence by Mr. Elias H. Bolden. Mr. Geo. Teamoh, was introduced to give a brief history of the Lyceum but declined in order to allow the oration more time.

After an appropriate air by the choir Prof. Langston was introduced. He commenced his replete and masterly oration by giving a concise history of the life and works of the great philosopher and scholar, Benjamin Banneker.

After elaborating at length upon the conspicious points in the life and character of this great man and mathmetician of Maryland, he gave some very seasonable advice to the members of the Lyceum—showing them not only why they should imitate a character like Banneker, but that it was left to them to establish and maintain a correct literary, moral and social influence in whatever community their lots might be cast. In order to make their influence more felt, even in this community, and of permanence, they must first accumulate a library of substantial books. He here named a few books he deemed indispensable.

The major portion of his oration, however, was with direct reference to the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution, showing at once how these great papers had declared the freedom of the Negro from the day they were written to the present time.

That these papers were not all to excite enthusiasm in our people to celebrate this Anniversary, But that when it is remembered that we celebrate the Centennial of such men as "Attucks," brave and courageous, who gave up his life one hundred years ago on the sacred soil of Massachusetts in order to make the Independence we now celebrate possible; and to fill us with greater inspiration in commemorating its Centennial Anniversary. After satisfactorily demonstrating to all that the part which the colored citizen took in this Anniversary was not insignificant or mean—to the great regret of all—he thanked the audience and resumed his seat.

"A man's a man for a' that" was sung by the choir and the congregation dismissed.

Prof. Langston, the Banneker Lyceum and a few invited guests were nicely entained at the residence of Mr. David Johnson's until a late hour in the night.

Respectfully,
"OBSERVER."

THE REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

Organization Discussed and Plan Adopted—Additional State Canvassers Appointed.

The Republican State Central Committee met pursuant to adjournment at the custom-house yesterday morning, Unrted States Marshal Ramsdell in the chair, and Col. Brady of Portsmouth, secretary.

Colonel S. E. Chamberlain, chairman of the Executive Committee, spoke at length on organization, and the following plan was agreed upon:

THE PLAN.

I. In each township, ward and magisterial district shall be, as far as practicable, a committee for the conduct of local affairs, to be subordinate to and under the control of their respective county and city committees, and to be chosen by a meeting of the body of Republican voters of the locality regularly called by the existing committees.

II. In each county shall be a county committee, and in each city a city committee, composed of at least one member from each voting precinct, to be elected at each regular county or city convention, and to exercise control over their respective counties and cities.

III. At each regular biennial Congressional district convention shall be chosen a district committee, to be composed of a chairman, secretary, and at least one member from each county and city in the Congressional district, except in the case of the city of Richmond, each ward of which shall be entitled to at least one member, and to have general control over the affairs of its district, subordinate to the State Executive, and Central Committee.

IV. All Congressional district conventions, and all county and city conventions shall be delegated bodies, duly called by the district, city and county committees respectively, under such regulations as they may prescribe.

V. It shall be the duty of each township, ward, county and city committee to cause to be made and to keep a full list of all the registered voters in the territory under its jurisdiction, duly marked and classified as Republican, Democratic, or doubtful; to report a synopsis of it to the secretary of the District Committee, and to perfect the same from time to time.

It shall also be their duty to see to it that all un-registered Republican voters are registered; to get all Republicans voters to the polls; to see that the laws relative to registration and voting are complied with, and to make by their chairman, weekly reports to the secretary of the District Committee of the State of the canvass and all changes that occur, together with such recommendations as may seem best for the welfare of the party.

VI. Similar weekly reports shall be made by the chairman of the District Committee to the member or members of the State Executive Committee from the district, who shall forward it to the secretary of the State Executive Committee with such recommendations and additional statements as he may deem proper.

VII. The chairman and treasurer of the State Executive Committee shall make on the first and fifteenth days of each month, a report of the state of of the canvass and of finances to the chairman of the State Central Committee, who shall lay the same before said State Committee at its next meeting.

VIII. In all counties, cities and districts in which the organization of the party is not in conformity with the foregoing regulations, the respective committees are hereby authorized to add to their numbers or otherwise change their organization to produce such conformity.

IX. All differences as to the organization of the various county, city and district committees which may arise shall be referred in writing to the chairman of the State Central Committee, who, with the members of the Central Committee from that district, shall consider and finally decide the same.

Centennial—Negro Mechanism—"Death of Cleopatra"—Negro Education.

MR. EDITOR:—Sir,

Since the display at "Shushan, the palace," five hundred and twenty years before the birth of Christ, international exhibitions have steadily increased and improved until now the American Centennial may be said to be the finest and grandest of them all.

The number of acres, the grounds enclosed or square feet the buildings include, can give no conception of the magnitude much less the wealth and advancement which the contents of the buildings represent.

To attempt to "do" the buildings in a few days is at least to become mentally bewildered and lose all power of individualizing: and, to attempt to describe the contents is to begin a task of which even a Hercules would not have dreamed.

When to begin is as difficult to know as where to end; and when to end is decided altogether by your powers to hold out.

But is the progress of the Colored man represented in the Centennial Exhibition? Among the millions of exhibits, you need be a patient searcher, and one especially bent upon the purpose of finding out the Negro, to discover any creditable product of his hand or brain.

From the Gold Coast of West Africa, just a little south of the Equator, the natives have sent many fine specimens of their workmanship in gold—rings, brooches, lockets, breast-pins, combs, goblets, links, leaves, beetles, braided-bracelets, nets, &c., all worked out of pure gold, with a skill quite comparable to the curious mechanism of Switzerland's best artists.

In the Art Gallery is Edmonia Lewis' "Death of Cleopatra" in marble. Miss Lewis descends from the Negro and Indian, with the Negro decidedly predominant.

In this marble statue the posture is sitting, the Queen's head, turned towards the left, reclines upon the back of the chair—her lips apart—eyelids almost closed, and swollen—right hand laying upon her lap—left arm hanging with all the expression of perverlessness, outside of the arm of the chair—features, Egyptian—costume, "set out in all the royal ornaments."

The first idea suggested is that the queen is in a profound sleep—closer scrutiny discovers that avoiding the hidousness of wide-open glaring eyes and rigid muscles, Miss Lewis has succeeded in making the eye and left arm tell you that the voluptuous queen is dead, and that she has this moment died.

The treatment is historic and the conception though not original is nevertheless a decided improvement upon any previous portrayal of this event.

Something is borrowed from Prinsep's celebrated oil painting, "The Death of Cleopatra," but upon this the touch of Miss Lewis' chisel is certainly very obvious.

There is no Irad dead at the queen's feet, in Prinsep's painting for such things would be too elaborate for sculpture. Though Prinsep has done well, Miss Lewis has done better, especially upon the eye and arm—and in bringing out the voluptuousness of Egypt's amorous queen.

The moment chosen by Miss Lewis and that by Prinsep is the same, and both are taken from Plutarch's "Life of Anthony." "The messenger apprehensive of nothing, but on opening the door they saw her stone dead, set out in all her royal ornaments."

Except "The forced prayer" by Guanerio, "The death of Cleopatra" excites more admiration and gathers larger crowds around it than any other work of art in the vast collection of Memorial Hall.

"NEGRO EDUCATION"

Hamption Institute makes an extensive exhibit on "Negro Education." Seemingly not satisfied with her manuscripts of examinations, she sends a live Negro, a graduate of the Institute, his tongue still thick with African lingo, as a fair sample of her finish. Berea, Fisk, Straight and many other schools in the South make creditable representations of the work going on. But the best, pre-eminently the best among the exhibits of the colored schools, and not surpassed by the white, is that of the examinations from the High, Intermediate and District colored schools of Cincinnati. Peter H. Clark, Principal of the High and Intermediate Departments has been long and favorably known as an educator.

P. H. M.

Philadelphia, July.

STATE ITEMS.

Prof. Thomas R. Price, has been elected professor of Greek in the University of Virginia, to fill the vacancy caused by the appointment of Prof. Gildersleeve, who has accepted a similar position in the Johns Hopkins University.

The *Louisa Record* has changed hands. Mr. Wm. M. Bickers well known as its local editor has purchased the paper and will so conduct it in future as to make it a first-class country paper.

Messers Chaffin, Staples & Co., have sold the fine estate on James River, about twelve miles below Richmond, well known to the soldiers of both armies during the late war as Akin's Landing, containing one thousand and fifteen acres to Mr. Jas. H. Caldwell, of Butler, Pa., for the sum of $30,000.

The effects of the W. C. and M. R. R. have been placed in the hands of a receiver. Its president was appointed, upon the almost unanimous wish of the bondholders.

Mr. Pool, Superintendent of the Royal Land Co., says the railroad between Orange C. H. and Fredericksburg will be completed in four months.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

On and after Monday, June 5th, until further notice, the Ferry Boats will run according to the following schedule:

Leave Washington: 6, 7.30, 8.30, 10.30, and 11.30, a. m., and 12.30, 1.30, 2.30, 3.30, 4.30, 5.30, 6.15 and 7 p. m.

Leave Alexandria: 6, 7.30, 8.30 9.30, 10.30, and 11.30 a. m., and 12.30, 1.30, 2.30, 3.30, 4.30, 4.30, 5.30, 6.15, and 7 p. m.

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1876 GREAT 1876
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For Pittsburg and the West, 6 a. m daily, with Parlor Cars to Pittsburg; 7.40 p. m. daily, with Palace Car to Chicago, and 11.55 a. m. daily, except Sunday.

For Canandaigua and the North, 6 a. m. daily, except Sunday; and 7.40 p. m. daily, except Saturday, with Palace Car to Rochester. For Elmira, 11.55 a. m daily, except Sunday.

For the South via Richmond, 8:40 a. m. and 11.38 p. m. daily, except Sunday, and via Lynchburg 7 a. m. and 11.38 p. m. daily, except Sunday.

LOCAL TRAINS.

For Alexandria, 6, 7, 8 9, 10, 11 a. m, and 1, 3, 4 20, 5, 6, and 7 p. m. On Sunday at 8 a. m. 1, and 6 p. m.

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Leave Baltimore....	6:25 a m	10:05 p m
" Washington..	8:20 "	11:33 "
" Alexandria...	8:50 "	12:05 a m
" Gordonsville.	1:10 p m	4:05 "
" Charl'sville...	2.00 "	5:00 "
Arrive at Lynchb'g	5:00 "	8:40 "
" Danville	7:57 "	12:20 p m
" Dundee.	8:00 "	12:25 "

NORTH BOUND.	Mail Train.	Express.
Leave Dundee daily	9:00 a m	4:05 p m
" Danville	9:03 "	4:15 "
" Lynchburg...	11 40 "	8.35 "
" Charl'sville...	2.45 p m	12.08 a m
" Gordonsville.	3;40 "	1.23 "
Arrive at Alexan'a.	7.55 "	5.40 "
" Washington..	8.30 "	6.10 "
" Baltimore.....	10.20 "	8.50 "

Accommodation Train daily, except Sunday: Leave Washington 4.20 p. m. Alexandria 5.00 p. m.; arrive at Front Royal 9.35 p. m. Leave Front Royal 3.30 a. m; arrive at Alexandria 7.50 a. m. and at Washington 8.30 a. m. Good connection at Manassas Junction with mail train to and from the South. Leave Front Royal in the morning, go to any point on main line as far as Charlottesville, and return to Front Royal at 9.35 p. m. same day, giving many hours' stay at Warrenton, Culpeper, Orange, &c.

MANASSAS DIVISION—MAIL TRAIN.

Passengers leave Washington at 8.20 a. m, Alexandria at 8.50 a. m., and arrive at Strasburg at 5,00 p. m. Leave Strasburg at 6,35 a. m., and arrive at Alexandria 3.30 p. m.

WARRENTON BRANCH.

Connection to and from Warrenton with mail train only.

At Washington close connection with North and West; at Danville twice daily with South and Southwest; at Lynchburg twice daily to South and West.

Twice daily connections with Chesapeake and Ohio railroad, Eastward to Richmond, and westward to Staunton, White Sulphur and all the various Springs on that line.

Elegant Parlor Cars will be run with the day trains between Baltimore and White Sulphur Springs, leaving Baltimore at 6 25 a. m,

Both trains from South connect with Chesapeake and Ohio, at Charlottesville, for the West. This is the only line running double daily trains South of Washington, and makes now the quickest time ever made between Washington and New Orleans, being less than 50 hours.

PULLMAN SLEEPERS daily, *without change*, between Baltimore and New Orleans, leaving Baltimore 10.05 p. m.

Centennial Excursion tickets to Philadelphia on sale, good for 30 days, and through tickets to South and West at lowest rates.

G. J. FORBACHE G...
J. M. BROADU...

J. M...
Adv...

The People's Advocate.

LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

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WANTED—The address of every colored teacher in the State, whether of public or private schools.

J. W. CROMWELL.

READ THIS.

To every subscriber of the PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE for six months, we will send *free* by return mail, on receipt of $1.00, a photograph of the new LINCOLN MONUMENT, cabinet size, admirably suitable for framing.

This FREEDMEN'S MEMORIAL MONUMENT, in honor of Abraham Lincoln, as a work of art is unsurpassed for beauty and grandeur, and is illustrative of one of the most notable events in modern history. The photograph is a faithful representation of the original. Subscribe to the ADVOCATE for six months and receive this work of art *free*.

SPECIAL.—Family Excursion and Picnic to Glymont, Tuesday, August 1st, 1876, for the benefit of the 15th Street Presbyterian Church. Tickets 75c: Children 40c.

The Steamer Mary Washington will leave her wharf at the foot of Seventh St. promptly at 9 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m. stopping at Alexankria both trips, Full particulars next week.

BRIEFS.

Remember the meeting of the Virginia State Educational State Association, August 15th.

Read MRS. GILBERT'S advertisement. Visitors to Philadelphia in want of *first-class* accomodations can find them at her house.

See what P. H. M. has to say about the CENTENNIAL.

Subscribe to the ADVOCATE. *It will be sent postage paid for fifty cents from now until after the Presidentid Election. Twenty-five copies for* $12; 50 *copies* $22.50; 100 *copies for* $40.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

The prospect for the early completion of the Southern Maryland Railroad is very flattering. The completion of the road trom Washington to the confluence of the Potomac River and Chesapeake Bay at Point Lookout is assured by the first of January 1877. Passengers and freight can reach Baltimore and Washington from Norfolk in eight hours against twelve and fourteen by the present river and bay passage. Col. S. S. Smoot, the president of the road is pushing the work with that dauntless and unconquerable energy for which he is noted.

The case of Dr. A. T. Augusta, against the Trustees of Colored Schools for services as lecturer on Anatomy and Pyisiology and which has been in litigation ever since 1873, was decided last week by a jury before Justice W. J. Wilson. Verdict $50 and costs.

The District Republican Central Committee has a Chairman at last. A Hayes and Wheeler Campaign Club is to be organized,—what necessity exists for it we fail to see.

The Centennial Contribution of Massachusetts to the Statuary in the Capitol has been made complete by the erection in the staturay hall of a statue to Samuel Adams, one of the most worthy representatives of the revolutionary epoch. The artist, Miss Annie Whitney, of Mass., seizes for her study of this revolutionary patriot his defiant appearance before Gov. Hutchinson, demanding the immediate withdrawal of the British troops from Boston.

The NASBY LETTERS are written expressly for the Toledo *Blade*. These letters alone in this campaign will be very interesting reading for the reform party of Virginia, and the South—a magnificent lithograph portrait of Hon. R. B. Hayes, our candidate for President, will be presented to every person who subscribes to the *Blade* for three months or more.

Address,

BROWN & MILLER.

Toledo, Ohio.

The Observance of the Centennial at Portsmouth, and Oration by Prof. Langston.

MR. EDITOR:—The great one hundredth Anniversary of American Independence, was duly and somewhat appropriately observed in our section.

In the city, and from the Nation's ships in the harbor we had regular salutes at sun rise and at noon. The shipping in our harbor presented really a grand sight, being as they were literally covered with the insignia of every Nation. This was a noticeable manifestation of America's universal racognition by all Nations.

At night each of Uncle Sam's war horses illuminated the surrounding country with a magnificent and grand display of every description of fire works.

In the country due notice was taken of the day and hour. Meetings were held at various points—where there was speaking, the declaration of Independence was read and other becoming exercises.

The people in the city did nothing noticeable during the day—except the usual gathering around the Court House, where every imaginable eatable was exposed for cash—to the entire satisfaction of the hungry. All the Steamboats, as is customary on this day, went on excursions, but mainly to witness the more elaborate exhibition of fire-works at Fortress Monroe. The great feature of the occasion and the one to which everybody was looking forward and apparently seeming to reserve their energies for, was the demonstration and programme which the Banneker Lyceum had announced for the evening.

At the A. M. E. Church, long before the hour stated, the anxious multitude had assembled. They did well to be on hand because the house was crowded to its utmost capacity.

The time having arrived, Prof. J. M. Langston, in company with the President, and the Banneker Lyceum following in close succession marched up the middle aisle to the platform.

The exercises were opened with music, "*My Country*" sung by a select chair for the occasion, after which the President announced the Rev. E. G. Corprew, who offered a brief and most patriotic prayer. The Declaration of Independence was distinctly read with due respect to all the marks of eloquence by Mr. Elias H. Bolden. Mr. Geo. Teamoh, was introduced to give a brief history of the Lyceum but declined in order to allow the oration more time.

After an appropriate air by the choir Prof. Langston was introduced. He commenced his replete and masterly oration by giving a concise history of the life and works of the great philosopher and scholar, Benjamin Banneker.

After elaborating at length upon the conspicious points in the life and character of this great man and mathmetician of Maryland, he gave some very seasonable advice to the members of the Lyceum—showing them not only why they should imitate a character like Banneker, but that it was left to them to establish and maintain a correct literary, moral and social influence in whatever community their lots might be cast. In order to make their influence more felt, even in this community, and of permanence, they must first accumulate a library of substantial books. He here named a few books he deemed indispensable.

The major portion of his oration, however, was with direct reference to the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution, showing at once how these great papers had declared the freedom of the Negro from the day they were written to the present time.

That these papers were not all to excite enthusiasm in our people to celebrate this Anniversary, But that when it is remembered that we celebrate the Centennial of such men as "Attucks," brave and courageous, who gave up his life one hundred years ago on the sacred soil of Massachusetts in order to make the Independence we now celebrate possible; and to fill us with greater inspiration in commemorating its Centennial Anniversary. After satisfactorily demonstrating to all that the part which the colored citizen took in this Anniversary was not insignificant or mean—to the great regret of all—he thanked the audience and resumed his seat.

"A man's a man for a' that" was sung by the choir and the congregation dismissed.

Prof. Langston, the Banneker Lyceum and a few invited guests were nicely entained at the residence of Mr. David Johnson's until a late hour in the night.

Respectfully,

"OBSERVER."

THE REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

Organization Discussed and Plan Adopted—Additional State Canvassers Appointed.

The Republican State Central Committee met pursuant to adjournment at the custom-house yesterday morning, Unrted States Marshal Ramsdell in the chair, and Col. Brady of Portsmouth, secretary.

Colonel S. E. Chamberlain, chairman of the Executive Committee, spoke at length on organization, and the following plan was agreed upon:

THE PLAN.

I. In each township, ward and magisterial district shall be, as far as practicable, a committee for the conduct of local affairs, to be subordinate to and under the control of their respective county and city committees, and to be chosen by a meeting of the body of Republican voters of the locality regularly called by the existing committees.

II. In each county shall be a county committee, and in each city a city committee, composed of at least one member from each voting precinct, to be elected at each regular county or city convention, and to exercise control over their respective counties and cities.

III. At each regular biennial Congressional district convention shall be chosen a district committee, to be composed of a chairman, secretary, and at least one member from each county and city in the Congressional district, except in the case of the city of Richmond, each ward of which shall be entitled to at least one member, and to have general control over the affairs of its district, subordinate to the State Executive, and Central Committee.

IV. All Congressional district conventions, and all county and city conventions shall be delegated bodies, duly called by the district, city and county committees respectively, under such regulations as they may prescribe.

V. It shall be the duty of each township, ward, county and city committee to cause to be made and to keep a full list of all the registered voters in the territory under its jurisdiction, duly marked and classified as Republican, Democratic, or doubtful; to report a synopsis of it to the secretary of the District Committee, and to perfect the same from time to time.

It shall also be their duty to see to it that all un-registered Republican voters are registered; to get all Republicans voters to the polls; to see that the laws relative to registration and voting are complied with, and to make by their chairman, weekly reports to the secretary of the District Committee of the State of the canvass and all changes that occur, together with such recommendations as may seem best for the welfare of the party.

VI. Similar weekly reports shall be made by the chairman of the District Committee to the member or members of the State Executive Committee from the district, who shall forward it to the secretary of the State Executive Committee with such recommendations and additional statements as he may deem proper.

VII. The chairman and treasurer of the State Executive Committee shall make on the first and fifteenth days of each month, a report of the state of of the canvass and of finances to the chairman of the State Central Committee, who shall lay the same before said State Committee at its next meeting.

VIII. In all counties, cities and districts in which the organization of the party is not in conformity with the foregoing regulations, the respective committees are hereby authorized to add to their numbers or otherwise change their organization to produce such conformity.

IX. All differences as to the organization of the various county, city and district committees which may arise shall be referred in writing to the chairman of the State Central Committee, who, with the members of the Central Committee from that district, shall consider and finally decide the same.

Centennial—Negro Mechanism—"Death of Cleopatra"—Negro Education.

MR. EDITOR:—Sir,

Since the display at "Shushan, the palace," five hundred and twenty years before the birth of Christ, international exhibitions have steadily increased and improved until now the American Centennial may be said to be the finest and grandest of them all.

The number of acres, the grounds enclosed or square feet the buildings include, can give no conception of the magnitude much less the wealth and advancement which the contents of the buildings represent.

To attempt to "do" the buildings in a few days is at least to become mentally bewildered and lose all power of individualizing: and, to attempt to describe the contents is to begin a task of which even a Hercules would not have dreamed.

When to begin is as difficult to know as where to end; and when to end is decided altogether by your powers to hold out.

But is the progress of the Colored man represented in the Centennial Exhibition? Among the millions of exhibits, you need be a patient searcher, and one especially bent upon the purpose of finding out the Negro, to discover any creditable product of his hand or brain.

From the Gold Coast of West Africa, just a little south of the Equator, the natives have sent many fine specimens of their workmanship in gold—rings, brooches, lockets, breast-pins, combs, goblets, links, leaves, beetles, braided-bracelets, nets, &c., all worked out of pure gold, with a skill quite comparable to the curious mechanism of Switzerland's best artists.

In the Art Gallery is Edmonia Lewis' "Death of Cleopatra" in marble. Miss Lewis descends from the Negro and Indian, with the Negro decidedly predominant.

In this marble statue the posture is sitting, the Queen's head, turned towards the left, reclines upon the back of the chair—her lips apart—eyelids almost closed, and swollen—right hand laying upon her lap—left arm hanging with all the expression of perverlessness, outside of the arm of the chair—features, Egyptian—costume, "set out in all the royal ornaments."

The first idea suggested is that the queen is in a profound sleep—closer scrutiny discovers that avoiding the hidousness of wide-open glaring eyes and rigid muscles, Miss Lewis has succeeded in making the eye and left arm tell you that the voluptuous queen is dead, and that she has this moment died.

The treatment is historic and the conception though not original is nevertheless a decided improvement upon any previous portrayal of this event.

Something is borrowed from Prinsep's celebrated oil painting, "The Death of Cleopatra," but upon this the touch of Miss Lewis' chisel is certainly very obvious.

There is no Irad dead at the queen's feet, in Prinsep's painting for such things would be too elaborate for sculpture. Though Prinsep has done well, Miss Lewis has done better, especially upon the eye and arm—and in bringing out the voluptuousness of Egypt's amorous queen.

The moment chosen by Miss Lewis and that by Prinsep is the same, and both are taken from Plutarch's "Life of Anthony." "The messenger apprehensive of nothing, but on opening the door they saw her stone dead, set out in all her royal ornaments."

Except "The forced prayer" by Guanerio, "The death of Cleopatra" excites more admiration and gathers larger crowds around it than any other work of art in the vast collection of Memorial Hall.

"NEGRO EDUCATION"

Hamption Institute makes an extensive exhibit on "Negro Education." Seemingly not satisfied with her manuscripts of examinations, she sends a live Negro, a graduate of the Institute, his tongue still thick with African lingo, as a fair sample of her finish. Berea, Fisk, Straight and many other schools in the South make creditable representations of the work going on. But the best, pre-eminently the best among the exhibits of the colored schools, and not surpassed by the white, is that of the examinations from the High, Intermediate and District colored schools of Cincinnati. Peter H. Clark, Principal of the High and Intermediate Departments has been long and favorably known as an educator.

P. H. M.

Philadelphia, July.

STATE ITEMS.

Prof. Thomas R. Price, has been elected professor of Greek in the University of Virginia, to fill the vacancy caused by the appointment of Prof. Gildersleeve, who has accepted a similar position in the Johns Hopkins University.

The *Louisa Record* has changed hands. Mr. Wm. M. Bickers well known as its local editor has purchased the paper and will so conduct it in future as to make it a first-class country paper.

Messers Chaffin, Staples & Co., have sold the fine estate on James River, about twelve miles below Richmond, well known to the soldiers of both armies during the late war as Akin's Landing, containing one thousand and fifteen acres to Mr. Jas. H. Caldwell, of Butler, Pa., for the sum of $30,000.

The effects of the W. C. and M. R. R. have been placed in the hands of a receiver. Its president was appointed, upon the almost unanimous wish of the bondholders.

Mr. Pool, Superintendent of the Royal Land Co., says the railroad between Orange C. H. and Fredericksburg will be completed in four months.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

On and after Monday, June 5th, until further notice, the Ferry Boats will run according to the following schedule:

Leave Washington: 6, 7.30, 8.30, 10.30, and 11.30, a. m., and 12.30, 1.30, 2.30, 3.30, 4.30, 5.30, 6.15 and 7 p. m.

Leave Alexandria: 6, 7.30, 8.30 9.30, 10.30, and 11.30 a. m., and 12.30, 1.30, 2.30, 3.30, 4.30, 4.30, 5.30, 6.I5, and 7 p. m.

S. S. HOWISON,
President Potomac Farry Co.

Washington Advertisements.

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BEGINNING APRIL 25th, 1876.

Leave Washington at 9 a.m. and 4.12 p. m. and Alexandria at 9:10 a. m, and 4.25 p. m. Pass Leesburg, going westward, at 11:25 a. m. and 6.40 p. m.; and arrive at Round Hill at 12 m. and 7.20 p. m. Leave Round Hill at 5.20 a. m. and 12:30 p. m.; Pass Leesburg, going eastward, at 6 a. m. and 1:10 p. m., and arrive at Alexandria at 8.15 a. m. and 3:15 p. m., and at Washington at 8:30 a. m. and 3:30 p. m.

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" Gordonsville.	1:10 p m	4:05 "
" Charl'sville...	2.00 "	5:00 "
Arrive at Lynchb'g	5:00 "	8:40 "
" Danville	7:57 "	12:20 p m
" Dundee.	8:00 "	12:25 "

NORTH BOUND.	Mail Train.	Express.
Leave Dundee daily	9:00 a m	4:05 p m
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" Lynchburg...	11 40 "	8.35 "
" Charl'sville...	2.45 p m	12.08 a m
" Gordonsville.	3;40 "	1.23 "
Arrive at Alexan'a.	7.55 "	5.40 "
" Washington..	8.30 "	6.10 "
" Baltimore.....	10.20 "	8.50 "

Accommodation Train daily, except Sunday: Leave Washington 4.20 p. m. Alexandria 5.00 p. m.; arrive at Front Royal 9.35 p. m. Leave Front Royal 3.30 a. m; arrive at Alexandria 7.50 a. m. and at Washington 8.30 a. m. Good connection at Manassas Junction with mail train to and from the South. Leave Front Royal in the morning, go to any point on main line as far as Charlottesville, and return to Front Royal at 9.35 p. m. same day, giving many hours' stay at Warrenton, Culpeper, Orange, &c.

MANASSAS DIVISION—MAIL TRAIN. Passengers leave Washington at 8.20 a. m, Alexandria at 8.50 a. m., and arrive at Strasburg at 5,00 p. m. Leave Strasburg at 6,35 a. m., and arrive at Alexandria 3.30 p. m.

WARRENTON BRANCH.

Connection to and from Warrenton with mail train only.

At Washington close connection with North and West; at Danville twice daily with South and Southwest; at Lynchburg twice daily to South and West.

Twice daily connections with Chesapeake and Ohio railroad, Eastward to Richmond, and westward to Staunton, White Sulphur and all the various Springs on that line.

Elegant Parlor Cars will be run with the day trains between Baltimore and White Sulphur Springs, leaving Baltimore at 6 25 a. m.

Both trains from South connect with Chesapeake and Ohio, at Charlottesville, for the West. This is the only line running double daily trains South of Washington, and makes now the quickest time ever made between Washington and New Orleans, being less than 50 hours.

PULLMAN SLEEPERS daily, *without change*, between Baltimore and New Orleans, leaving Baltimore 10.05 p. m.

Centennial Excursion tickets to Philadelphia on sale, good for 30 days, and through tickets to South and West at lowest rates.

G. J. FORBACH, G...
J. M. BROAD...

J. ...
Ad...

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

What is Doing in the Old World and the New.

The foreman of Dawson's tannery in Newark, N. J., discharged three brothers named Charles, Albert and Adiff Thielhausen for misbehavior, and they have many times since threatened him with violence, until he finally sued out a warrant for their arrest. Policemen Elsden and Dickerson went to the residence of the brothers to serve the papers, when they were fired upon with revolvers, Elsden falling dead with several balls in him, and Dickerson being so badly wounded that he died shortly after. The three murderers then started from the house toward the tannery, on the way shooting a neighbor named Cahill in the groin, causing a wound that may prove fatal. Arrived at the tannery, they brandished their pistols and demanded the foreman. Not finding him they began an indiscriminate firing at the workmen, killing an inoffensive old man named Fischer. The assistant foreman, John Albers, at this juncture entered the room to see what was the cause of the firing, whereupon he was wounded by one of the brothers, with whom he immediately clinched. The other brothers then fired shots into him until he fell dead. The desperadoes then attempted to escape, easily clearing a way with their revolvers. Arriving on the street they ran toward the river, followed by a large crowd which had gathered. Arrived at the bank of the stream the murderers sprung in and attempted to escape by swimming, but the crowd on the bank threw stones and other missiles at their heads as they appeared above the surface, and the three desperadoes, worn out by their exertions, sunk and were drowned.

Haywood Grant, convicted of arson, was hung at Rome, Ga. He confessed to having killed four men, one of whom was Gen. Hindman, of the Confederate army, at Helena, Ark.....While the British ironclad Thunderer was making a trial trip of a measured mile in Stokes bay, her forward boiler exploded, killing twenty-five of the crew and injuring sixty others, many fatally.....The Turks burned the Servian town of Kenterdeman.....The chief of Bear-Stand-Up has arrived from Sitting Bull's camp, and says that Sitting Bull will fight until the Black Hills question is settled.....The grand total of the Texas cattle drive to July 6 is 305,290 head. Of this number 50,638 have been held in northern Texas, while the remainder, 254,652 head, have been driven north. Several thousand head which were wintered in northern Texas last season have also been driven north, which will probably swell the total to between 260,000 and 270,000 head....A heavy rainstorm swelled the Crow's Run creek, near Freedom, Pa., so that many houses on its banks were flooded, and that of Thomas Lighthill was washed away. Mrs. Lighthill and her four children were carried off by the water and drowned.

The fast mail trains are to be withdrawn, as the government will not pay sufficient for them....The stallion race for $2,000, between Judge Fullerton and Smuggler, at Philadelphia, was won by the latter, the fastest time for stallions in this country being made. There were four heats, the second being a dead heat. Time, 2.17½, 2.18, 2.17, 2.20.....During a gale recently the covered bridge at Turner's Center, Me., six hundred feet long, was blown into the river, and several barns were unroofed.....Alf. Bush, treasurer of the Intercolonial railway at Halifax, is a defaulter in many thousands.....Thirty-four of the crew of the ironclad Thunderer have died from the effects of the explosion.....In the United States House of Representatives, Mr. Williams (Dem.), of Michigan, introduced a bill granting a pension of $50 per month to Mrs. Elizabeth Custer, widow of the late Gen. Custer. It also passed a bill giving the father and mother of the deceased officer $80 a month as pensions. All the families of officers and soldiers under Custer were also voted pensions on the basis of the $50 per month to Mrs. Custer.

The depreciation in the value of silver creates great excitement and distress in India. The London *Times* says that, excepting the mutiny, this is the worst crisis in Anglo-Indian history.....The committees having failed to raise funds sufficient to purchase the Old South church, Boston, it will speedily be demolished.....Ex-Postmaster-General Jewell was enthusiastically received by the people of Connecticut on his return home.....An earthquake of several seconds' duration occurred at Vienna, Austria, but did no damage so far as reported.....A London paper names twenty-eight members of parliament who will visit the Centennial at the close of the present session.....Dr. Joseph H. Crawford, aged twenty-eight years, shot and killed himself in Brooklyn, N. Y., in the presence of his aged mother. Pecuniary difficulties led to the act.

The government has redeemed $11,748,931 in currency with silver coin.....The entire western portion of the town of Demosville, Ky., was destroyed by an incendiary fire..... The famous naval band at Portsmouth, N. H., has been paid off and disbanded.....A company of ladies have bought the Old South church of Boston, and will preserve it..... The Chinese government is determined to put an end to the exporting of coolies, while the Spanish authorities wish to continue it.....A young son of John E. Cameron, residing near Pottsville, Pa., lowered his little sister into a freshly lighted limekiln on the farm, and being unable to raise her again, called his mother and grandmother. The mother sent the boy down with instructions to put his sister in the bucket and jump in himself, using great haste in order not to be overcome by the gases. The boy got his sister in, and then fell back unconscious. The mother drew her daughter to the surface, and told the old lady that she must tend the windlass, as she (the mother) was going down to rescue her boy; but the old lady was weak, and when the bucket was part way down, her strength gave out and the handle slipped from her grasp, striking her on the head and rendering her senseless, while the woman in the bucket was precipitated to the bottom. A stage happening along, the driver went down into the pit with the assistance of the passengers and succeeded in putting the woman and boy into the bucket and getting in himself, and was drawn up in an unconscious condition. The woman and her two children were dead.

...Saratoga, was won by ...nteen ...Co- ...the ...ond ...hird ...der: ...yan

and Princeton. The time of crews was as follows: Cornell, 17:1⅛; Harvard, 17:5¾; Columbia, 17:18¼, Union, 17:27⅛; Wesleyan, 17:38½; Princeton, 18:10⅛. The Cornell crew, after passing the winning line, rowed in by the grand stand. They were immediately seized by their comrades and carried in triumph on their shoulders to where the college colors were flying. The single scull race was won by Cornell in thirteen minutes and forty-two and three-quarter seconds. The Cornell crew also won the freshman race, making three in one day for this college. Harvard was second and Columbia third.

Albert Semler, treasurer of Washington county, Wis., is a defaulter in the sum of $60,000.....Col. Merritt found several hundred Cheyenne and Sioux Indians on their way to join Sitting Bull, and forced them back to their agencies.....The steamer Baltic, of the Cornell towing line on the Hudson, was burned when in the vicinity of Albany. Loss, $40,000 .....Washington Lee, while passing the farm of Robert Ellis, near Vanceburg Ky., drew a pistol and shot Ellis dead, for alleged too great intimacy with Mrs. Lee. The murderer was lodged in jail, but that night a mob took him out and hanged him.....Thomas Farrell stabbed his wife seriously in Cranston, R. I., and after being secured in jail, hanged himself with his belt.....The jealousy of Sheppard P. Wiley, of Pemberton, Pa., was excited to such a degree by anonymous letters as to turn his mind, and in his delirium he killed his wife with an ax and then cut his own throat with a razor.

William A. Wheeler, in accepting the nomination of the Republican convention for the Vice-Presidency, says in his letter that, "if elected, I shall endeavor to perform the duties of the office in the fear of the Supreme Ruler and in the interests of the whole country." To the platform adopted by the convention he gives his cordial consent. Upon the question of our Southern relations, he says his views were recently expressed as a member of the committee of the United States House of Representatives upon Southern affairs. While deprecating harsh judgments which make no allowance for the peculiar difficulties and dangers which beset Southern society, he is, nevertheless, firm in maintaining the right of all American citizens to equal and full protection. "This will be accomplished," Mr. Wheeler said, "only when the American citizen, without regard to color, shall wear the panoply of citizenship as fully and as securely in the canebreaks of Louisiana as on the banks of the St. Lawrence." The obligations of the country to its creditors, he says, must be religiously kept. The public school system should be preserved and that system kept free from sectional influence or control, and the strictest economy in the expenditures of the government are demanded.

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

The Business of General Interest Transacted.

SENATE.

Mr. Frelinghuysen (Rep.), of New Jersey, from the conference committee on the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill, reported that the committee had been unable to agree, and moved that the new conference asked for by the House of Representatives be granted. So ordered.

Mr. Allison (Rep.) of Iowa, moved that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the River and Harbor Appropriation bill. Agreed to.

Mr. Allison said that the bill as it came from the House appropriated $5,872,850. As reported to the Senate by the committee on appropriations the sum had been increased to the extent of $36,314.

Mr. Windom called up the House bill to provide for the consideration of military posts on the Yellowstone and Mussel rivers, and it was passed.

Mr. Maxey (Dem.), of Texas, presented the joint resolutions of the Legislature of Texas asking for such legislation by Congress as will protect the frontier of that State against Indians and Mexicans. And also an appropriation to reimburse the State for money expended in defending the frontier.

The Chair laid before the Senate the unfinished business, being the River and Harbor Appropriation bill, the pending question being on the motion of Mr. Thurman to recommit the bill, with instructions to report a bill reducing the appropriation to $4,000,000.

Mr. Allison (Rep.), of Iowa, from the conference committee on the Army Appropriation bill, made a report which was agreed to. Mr. Allison explained that all matters relating to the organization of the army are to be submitted to a commission to consist of two members of the Senate and two members of the House of Representatives, the secretary of war, and two army officers. The House recedes from all its amendments relating to the reduction, reorganization and pay of the army. The bill as it came to the Senate appropriated $24,350,239. That amount was increased by the Senate $3,211,000. The conference committee had reduced the amendments, leaving the total amount of the bill $26,069,065.40.

Mr. Windom (Rep.), of Minnesota, from the conference committee on the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill, submitted a report. He said the House bill appropriated $15,256,731.51. The Senate added $4,126,793 90, and as now reported it appropriates $16,229,777.82. After debate the report was agreed to—yeas, 39; nays, 12. Those who voted in the negative were all Republicans, Messrs. Anthony (R. I.), Bruce (Miss.), Conover (Fla.), Edmunds (Vt.), Hamlin (Me.), Harvey (Kansas), Hitchcock (Neb.), Ingalls (Kansas), Logan (Ill.), Mitchell (Oregon), Morrill (Vt.), and Spencer (Ala.)

HOUSE

Mr. Payne (Dem.), of Ohio, from the conference committee on the Silver bill, made their report, and proceeded to explain it. The House recedes from its disagreement to the first amendment of the Senate, and agrees thereto, which is to strike out the word "now" and insert the words "at any time (the meaning of which is that the silver coin which is in the treasury at any time may be issued to the amount of ten millions). The Senate also recedes from its disagreement to the House amendment to the second amendment of the Senate, and both Houses agree to the following substitute:

SEC. 3. In addition to the amount of subsidiary silver coin authorized by law to be issued in redemption of fractional currency, it shall be lawful to manufacture at the several mints, and to issue through the treasury and its several offices, such coin to an amount which (including the amount of subsidiary silver coin and fractional currency outstanding) shall in the aggregate not exceed at any time fifty millions of dollars.

SEC. 4. That the silver bullion required for the purposes of this act shall be purchased from time to time at the market rate by the secretary of the treasury with any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, but no purchase of bullion shall be made under this act when the market rate for the same shall be such as will not admit of the coinage and issue as herein provided without loss to the treasury, and any gain or seigniorage arising from this coinage shall be accounted for and paid into the treasury as provided under existing laws relative to the subsidiary coinage, provided that the amount of money at any one time invested in such silver bullion (exclusive of such circulating coin) shall not exceed $200,000.

After further debate the report was adopted—yeas, 129; nays, 75.

Mr. Sparks (Dem.), of Illinois, from the conference committee on the Indian Appropriation bill, reported that the committee had been unable to agree. The same committee (Messrs. Randall, Sparks and Hurlburt) was reappointed, the Senate conferees being also the same.

Under the call of States, bills were introduced and referred as follows:

Mr. Hopkins (Dem.), of Pennsylvania, appropriating $100,000 for the completion of the Washington monument.

Mr. Phillips (Rep.), of Kansas, authorizing the President to accept the services of volunteers from Kansas, Nebraska, Minnesota, Wyoming, Colorado, Dakota and Utah against the Sioux Indians.

Mr. Waddell (Dem.), of North Carolina, for the erection of an equestrian statue to Gen. Custer in Washington.

Mr. Landers (Dem.), of Indiana, for the immediate utilization of gold and silver bullion (by certificate of value) to encourage the coinage thereof, and to make the standard silver dollar a full legal tender. Referred to the committee of the whole.

Mr. Eames (Rep.), of Rhode Island, in addition to the bill for the resumption of specie payment, requiring six per cent of the amount of outstanding legal tender notes to be set aside in coin every year until the legal tenders are of equal value with gold.

The resolution offered by Mr. Piper (Dem.), of California, for the appointment of a select committee of three to proceed to California, after the adjournment of Congress, to investigate (conjointly with the Senate committee or otherwise) the extent and effect of Chinese immigration, was adopted—yeas, 185; nays, 14.

Mr. McDougall (Rep.), of New York, introduced a bill granting pensions to the heirs of officers and men killed in Gen. Custer's recent battle with the Sioux at increased rates proportionate to that of $50 a month to the legal pension of a lieutenant-colonel. Referred.

Mr. Stringer (Dem.), of Illinois, moved to suspend the rules and adopt a resolution instructing the committee on banking and currency to report a bill to repeal the act for the resumption of specie payment. Negatived—yeas, 102; nays, 92—not the necessary two-thirds in the affirmative.

The conference report on the Army Appropriation bill was made. It was agreed to, and the bill now goes to the President for his signature.

The House went into committee of the whole, Mr. Monroe (Rep.), of Ohio, in the Chair, on the bill for the protection of the Texas frontier. The substitute offered by Mr. Banks was adopted, and the bill reported to the House.

Primitive Warfare.

The Montenegrin method of making war is very primitive. A Russian officer, who visited their country and studied it, tells us that a Montenegrin never sues for mercy; and whenever one of them is severely wounded, and it is impossible to save him from the enemy, his own comrades cut off his head. When at the attack of Clobuck, a small detachment of Russian troops was obliged to retreat, an officer of stout make, and no longer young, fell on the ground from exhaustion. A Montenegrin, perceiving it, ran immediately to him, and, having drawn his yatagan, said: "You are very brave, and must wish that I should cut off your head. Say a prayer, and make a sign of the cross." The officer, horrified at the proposition, made an effort to rise, and rejoined his comrades with the assistance of the friendly Montenegrins. They consider all those who have been taken by the enemy as killed. They carry out of the battle their wounded comrades on their shoulders. Arms, a small loaf of bread, a cheese, some garlic, a little brandy, an old garment, and two pairs of sandals made of raw hide, form all the equipage of the Montenegrins. On their march they do not seek any shelter from rain or cold. In rainy weather the Montenegrin wraps around his head the *strooka* (a shawl of coarse cloth), lies down on the ground and, putting his rifle under him, sleeps very comfortably. Three or four hours of repose are quite sufficient for his rest, and the remainder of his time is occupied in constant exertion. It is impossible to retain them in the reserve, and it seems that they cannot calmly bear the view of the enemy. The tactics of the Montenegrins are confined to being skillful marksmen. A stone, a hole, a tree offers them a cover from the enemy. Firing usually in a prostrate position on the ground, they are not easily hit, while their rapid and sure shots carry destruction into the closed ranks of a regular army. They have besides a well practiced eye for judging of distance, and thoroughly understand how to take advantage of the ground. Of course it will always be difficult to employ such warriors against regular troops.

Do Not Get Cool.

"Do not get cool," is the *Scientific American's* hot weather advice, the meaning being that a sudden cooling of the body is likely to induce bad colds, which are harder to cure in summer than in winter. It also says that ice water should be drank slowly, with a pause after each swallow. Hot tea is recommended because "the debility and downward progress of the system is arrested by the warmth of the water and the stimulating quality of the tea, until strength begins to be imparted to the system." Gauze worn next the body absorbs perspiration and prevents colds, but should be often thoroughly aired and dried. Persons who allow mental overwork to exhaust them are particularly liable to sunstroke. "It is a foolish popular idea that this terrible malady is due to the concentration of the sun's rays on the head. Persons are frequently struck, as it is termed, in the night, but are more apt to be so late in the afternoon, when the system is depressed by the heat and nervous exhaustion. The way to avoid sunstroke is to order one's doings so that vitality shall not be lowered, and the conditions favorable to the disease superinduced. A sunstroke, if not fatal, leaves the patient less able to endure mental or physical work ever after, and requires from him constant care against pulmonary disease or a second visitation."

Chapped hands, face, pimples, ringworm, saltrheum, and other cutaneous affections cured, and rough skin made soft and smooth, by using JUNIPER TAR SOAP. Be careful to get only that made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York, as their are many imitations made with common tar, all of which are worthless.—*Com.*

Indisputable Evidence.

ST ELMO, Ill., July 8, 1874.

R. V. PIERCE, M. D., Buffalo, N. Y.:—I wish to add my testimony to the wonderful curative properties of your Alt. Ext., or Golden Medical Discovery. I have taken great interest in this medicine since I first used it. I was badly afflicted with dyspepsia, liver deranged and an almost perfect prostration of the nervous system. So rapid and complete did the Discovery effect a perfect cure that it seemed more like magic and a perfect wonder to myself, and since that time we have never been without a bottle of Discovery and Purgative Pellets in the house. They are a solid, sound family physician in the house and ready at all times to fly to the relief of sickness—without charge. We have never had a doctor in the house since we first begun the use of your Pellets and Discovery. I have recommended the use of these medicines in several severe and complicated cases arising from, as I thought, an impure state of the blood, and in no one case have they failed to more than accomplish all they are claimed to do. I will only mention one as remarkable (though I could give you dozens). Henry Koster, furniture dealer, of this place, who was one of the most pitiful objects ever seen, his face swollen out of shape, scales and eruptions without end, extending to his body, which was completely covered with blotches and scales. Nothing that he took seemed to effect it a particle. I finally induced him to try a few bottles of the Golden Medical Discovery, with daily use of the Pellets, assuring him it would surely cure him. He commenced its use some six weeks since, taking two Pellets each night for a week, then one each night, and the Discovery as directed. The result is, to-day his skin is perfectly smooth, and the scaly eruptions are gone. He has taken some seven or eight bottles in all, and considers himself cured. This case had baffled the skill of our best physicians. Messrs. Dunsford & Co., druggists, of this place, are selling largely of your medicines and the demand steadily increases, and they give perfect satisfaction in every case.

Respectfully, W. H. CHAMPLIN,
Agt. Am. Exp. Co.

The Burlington *Hawkeye* tells of a surgical operation in which a Milwaukeen had to be amputated in order to save his ear.

Sulphur and molasses, the old fashioned internal remedy for the itch, is obsolete. That and other obnoxious skin diseases are cured in half the time, without disordering the stomach, by GLENN'S SULPHUR SOAP, the great external anti-scorbutic. Depot, Crittenton's, No. 7 Sixth avenue, New York.

The tints produced by Hill's Instantaneous Hair Dye are like those of nature.

A crowd of "horsemen" and others daily throng the stores in country and town for *Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders*. They understand that horses cannot be kept in good condition without them, and with them can be on a much less quantity of grain.

The relaxing power of *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment* is truly wonderful. Cases are already numerous where bent and stiffened limbs have been limbered and straightened by it. When used for this purpose, the part should be washed and rubbed thoroughly. Apply the liniment cold, and rub it in with the hand.

SCHENCK'S SEA WEED TONIC.—In the atmosphere experienced here during the summer months, the lethargy produced by the heat takes away the desire for wholesome food, and frequent perspirations reduce bodily energy, particularly those suffering from the effects of debilitating diseases. In order to keep a natural healthful activity of the system, we must resort to artificial means. For this purpose Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic is very effectual. A few doses will create an appetite and give fresh vigor to the enervated body. For dyspepsia, it is invaluable. Many eminent physicians have doubted whether dyspepsia can be permanently cured by the drugs which are generally employed for that purpose. The Sea Weed Tonic in its nature is totally different from such drugs. It contains no corrosive minerals or acids; in fact, it assists the regular operations of nature, and supplies her deficiencies. The tonic in its nature so much resembles the gastric juice that it is almost identical with that fluid. The gastric juice is the natural solvent which, in a healthy condition of the body, causes the food to be digested; and when this juice is not increased in sufficient quantities, indigestion, with all its distressing symptoms, follows. The Sea Weed Tonic performs the duty of the gastric juice when the latter is deficient. Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic sold by all Druggists.

The Markets.

NEW YORK.			
Beef Cattle—Prime to Extra Bullocks	08¼	@	11
Common to Good Texans	07	@	07
Milch Cows	45 00	@	60 00
Hogs—Live	—	@	—
Dressed	08¼	@	09
Sheep	04¾	@	05¾
Lambs	06¾	@	09
Cotton—Middling	11¾	@	11¾
Flour—Extra Western	5 65	@	6 75
State Extra	6 15	@	6 50
Wheat—Red Western	78	@	1 06
No. 2 Spring	1 02	@	1 04
Rye—State	70	@	78
Barley—State	80	@	99
Barley Malt	95	@	1 38
Oats—Mixed Western	28	@	38
Corn—Mixed Western	58	@	58
Hay, per cwt	60	@	95
Straw, per cwt	80	@	1 10
Hops	75@10	@	17 —olds 04 @ 08
Pork—Mess	20 15	@	20 15
Lard	11	@	11½
Fish—Mackerel No. 1, new	15 00	@	16 50
" No. 2, new	11 25	@	12 25
Dry Cod, per cwt	5 25	@	5 50
Herring, Scaled, per box	20	@	28
Petroleum—Crude	9¼	@	9¾ Refined, 17
Wool—California Fleece	14	@	26
Texas "	14	@	25
Australian "	—	@	—
Butter—State	20	@	27
Western Dairy	23	@	26
Western Yellow	18	@	22
Western Ordinary	12	@	15
Cheese—State Factory	07	@	10
" Skimmed	03	@	06
Western	03	@	09
Eggs—State	15	@	16½
BUFFALO.			
Flour	6 25	@	10 00
Wheat—No. 1 Spring	1 36	@	1 36
Corn—Mixed	51	@	51
Oats	26	@	26
Rye	78	@	78
Barley	—	@	—
PHILADELPHIA.			
Beef Cattle—Extra	04	@	07
Sheep	04¾	@	05¾
Hogs—Dressed	09¾	@	10
Flour—Pennsylvania Extra	5 62½	@	8 00
Wheat—Red Western	70	@	90
Rye	70	@	72
Corn—Yellow	59	@	61
Mixed	56	@	57
Oats—Mixed	29	@	32
Petroleum—Crude	12¾	@	12¾ Refined, 17
WATERTOWN, MASS.			
Beef Cattle—Poor to Choice	4 75	@	7 62½
Sheep	1 50	@	5 50
Lambs	3 00	@	10 50

ASTHMA. The only sure remedy. Trial package free. L. SMITHKNIGHT, Cleveland, O.

BOOK AGENTS WANTED to sell the NEW BOOK BACKSHEESH

THOUSANDS of canvassers have answered our call to sell this famous new book—and yet we want 5,000 more! It portrays life as it really is in Egypt, Turkey, and the Holy Land, and contains 300 *Magnificent new* Engravings. 500 Outfits were ordered in advance, and Agents are selling 10 to 20 a day. 30th thousand now in press. *Agents now in your time to make money with the fastest selling book ever published.* 27-OUTFIT FREE to all. Large pamphlet, with EXTRA terms, free. Address, A. D. WORTHINGTON & CO., Hartford, Conn.

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Between New York, Boston, and all New England Points.

The only reliable Line running. Avoiding the dangers and Sea Sickness of Point Judith. Finest fleet of Steamers on Long Island Sound. Leave New York from Pier 33, North River, Daily (except Sunday), at 6 P. M., arriving in Boston at 6 o'clock next morning. Leave Boston from Boston & Providence R. R. Depot, at 6 P. M., arriving in New York at 6 next morning, ahead of all other lines. Ask for Tickets via Stonington Line.

L. W. FILKINS, Gen. Pass. Agt.
D. S. BABCOCK, Pres't.

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The LEDGER is a large 8-page, 56-column, independent Newspaper, which no intelligent family should be without. The best Story Paper printed. Try it. Address, THE LEDGER, Chicago, Ill.

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Profitable, Pleasant work; hundreds now employed; hundreds more wanted. M. N. LOVELL, Erie, Pa.

6 VERY desirable NEW ARTICLES for Agents. Mf'd by J. G. CAPEWELL & Co., Cheshire, Conn.

$12 a day at home. Agents wanted. Outfit and terms free. Address TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine.

$5 to $20 a day at home. Samples worth $1 sent free. STINSON & CO., Portland, Me.

25 Extra Fine Mixed Cards, with Name, 10 cts. post-paid. L. JONES & CO., Nassau, N. Y.

TEAS.—Agents Wanted in this county—best plan ever offered—Exclusive territory given—Apply at once to the Great American Republic Tea Co., 81 Barclay St., N. Y.

$3 WATCHES. A Great Sensation. *Sample Watch and Outfit Free to Agents.* Better than Gold. Address A. COULTER & CO., Chicago.

$125 A MONTH and traveling expenses paid for Salesmen. No peddlers wanted. Address, MONITOR MANUF'G Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.

Agents Wanted.—Twenty 9x11 Mounted Chromos for $1. 2 samples by mail, post-paid, 25c. CONTINENTAL CHROMO CO., 37 Nassau Street, New York.

A FORTUNE can be made without cost or risk. Combination forming. Particulars free. Address J. R. BURGES, Manager, Rawlins City, Wyoming.

$350 A Month.—Agents wanted. 36 best selling articles in the world. One sample free. Address JAY BRONSON, Detroit, Mich.

OPIUM and Morphine Habit absolutely and speedily cured. Painless; no publicity. Send stamp for Particulars. Dr. CARTON, 187 Washington St., Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS All Want It—thousands of lives and millions of property saved by it—fortunes made with it—particulars free. O. M. LEWINGTON & BRO., New York & Ohio.

$250 A MONTH—Agents wanted everywhere. Business honorable and first-class. Particulars sent free. Address WORTH & CO., St. Louis, Mo.

USE TROPICAL HAIR DEW, if you want luxurious, radiant, beautiful hair. It invigorates, cleanses, promotes growth. Effects magical. Excels all other preparations. Safely sent by mail for $1.00. Address, CARLETON, ERB & Co., 64 Second Ave., N. Y. City.

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